Selection Criteria – Group 1

Manage:

1. Closed canopy

2. Small poles

3. Insects/disease

4. Lack of species diversity (trees/herbs-all, wildlife, age)

5. Excessive stand density

    a. Current vs. Recommended

    b. Indicator is lack of herb layer

6. Fire hazard

7. Ladder fuels

8. Protect legacy components, not just old trees but also unique vegetation (example: old Manzanita)

9. Slope stability and erosion

Selection Criteria – Group 2

What kind of stands should be treated?

1. Fire susceptibility (short term)

2. Stunted growth

3. Pine/oak → fir (unnatural conversion), loss of historic stands

4. WUI/neighbors (filter)

5. ESA, etc. adjacent area protection

6. Diseased stands

7. Stand health

8. Protect legacy trees

9. Homogeneity (monoculture)

Selection Criteria – Group 3

1. Overstocked forest stands
2. Plantations
3. Surface and ladder fuel condition
4. Pole stands (natural pole stands)

Identify:

1. Mono. typical stands for diversity treatments
2. Potential natural vegetation (Plant association groups)

Manage for forest resiliency (fire resiliency, insects/disease, drought)

Consider wildlife/plant habitat needs

Skips and gaps (consider larger context –landscape-)

Selection Criteria – Group 4

1. Manage Young (~ 0-60 years) Stands to:

- ↑ Species diversity
- ↓ Stand density
- ↑ Age diversity
- ↑ Spatial diversity

2. Proximity to:

- Owl core
- Riparian Reserve
- Homes

3. ↓ dense, small Douglas fir (all stands)

4. ↓ dense trees around oak and large pine

5. ↓ high risk stands (at-risk to loss by fire, insects, disease)

6. > 30-50 trees/acre of trees > 5" dbh

7. Areas that facilitate Rx burning (maintaining stands with fire)

8. "Driest" (end) of the dry-forest spectrum

9. Most further from the natural state

10.   Start from existing roads and fire breaks, strategic placement on breaks and ridges

11.   ↑ fire resiliency not "removing" fire from the system

12.   Fear of catastrophic fire is NOT the driver